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THE INTELLIGENCER.

WHEELING, JANUARY 6, 1897.

A Sad Case.
The case of the young woman who gave birth to a child in the police station excites sympathy. This is natural and creditable. Also it excites ill-advised comment. Perhaps this too is natural. When our sympathies are appealed to we do not always invite reason to the judgment seat.

The case was distinctively a charity case. We have no hospital in Wheeling necessarily open to an emergency case of this kind. If it be thought that we should have such a hospital, then there is an opening for new philanthropic endeavor. There would be less trouble to keep full such an institution that there would be to sustain it. The hospitals we have are not kept going easily.

The lot of the young woman here spoken of is hard. That which happened to her in Wheeling is not the hardest part of it. That is to come. It will not be shared by the man who, if not the author of it all, is at least her partner in this part of it. An institution for men of that kind would be very different from a hospital; but this phase of such cases does not bother society much.

Bank men who go wrong are showing a preference for the suicide route. If they were to think of that earlier it would be better.

Work for Convicts.
New York has on its hands 3,000 penitentiary convicts for whom it is trying to find work not forbidden by law. With the beginning of the present year there went into effect a constitutional provision which forbids the making of articles by convict labor which come into competition with similar products of free labor. The convicts will be allowed to make articles for prison use, but this leaves about two-thirds of them out of employment.

This is a very grave situation. Nothing more cruel could well be imposed on convicts. They feel it and beg for work. Men who in a state of freedom resorted to any shift to keep from working, now ask piteously to be saved from the horror of prison idleness. The government of the prison, never an easy task, becomes a more serious problem. The authorities do not know just how they are going to meet it.

The competition of prison-made goods with the products of free labor has worked hardship in many branches of industry. This problem is solved by putting an end to the competition. But the solution of one problem creates another not so easy to meet. New York's effort will be watched with interest.

Whether Spain or Cuba wins it will take many a year to recover what the island has lost. If Spain wins it will take longer.

A Peculiar Commonwealth.

The first of January edition of the Rocky Mountain News, published at Denver, Colorado, is a magnificent specimen of a great newspaper. The News is a good paper every day in the year, but every short while there is an occasion on which it surpasses itself. The first of the new year is always such an occasion. After the manner of the Chicago papers it then gets out a boom edition and resolves itself into a cyclopedia of boundless information in regard to all that appertains to the prosperity and glory of Colorado and the adjacent region. So it was this first of January. Hence we have before us a large thirty-two page paper, filled with statistics and resumes as to what has been accomplished in the various fields of production for that state is noted, during the year 1896.

Some people think of Colorado as purely a mining region. In fact it was called a "mining camp" in the late campaign. And quite generally, too, it is looked upon as in the main a silver mining camp. The silver craze prevailed out there to such a degree of violence in the late campaign that it is no wonder the average citizen made this mistake. A mistake it certainly is to entertain any such idea of Colorado, for, as between gold and silver production, it is a gold state. That is to say, it produces one-third more gold than silver, measured in value. In other words, it produced last year sixteen and a half millions of gold against about twelve millions of silver. Therefore, if it is anything in particular as a metallic state, it is a gold state, and one would suppose should have at least fairly divided its vote between the "gold bugs" and "silver beetles" on the third of November, instead of giving seven-eighths of it to the cross and crown man.

When we consider that Colorado has only just come of age as a state in the Union the showing that it makes of progress and prosperity is remarkable. We refer to its progress in all particulars, save of course, in politics. Like Kansas and Nebraska, it got a good start from the Republican party and then deserted. Judging from the superior development of its gold and its agriculture, as also of its coal and iron, it will find its way back into the fold by 1900. A state producing three and a half million tons of coal, and over seven and a half million dollars

worth of steel and iron product, saying nothing of its output of copper and lead, and twenty-two and a half million dollars worth of agricultural product, is naturally a Republican state.

Before the war the then unnamed area now known as Colorado was put down on the maps as part of the "American desert." But for its mines it would have been practically unsettled to-day. Nobody dreamed of its possibilities in the way of agriculture. And yet, by the hand of science, it has become an agricultural state of no mean importance. Through irrigation—through the tapping of its rivers and reservoirs of its mountain streams—it has been made to produce wheat and grass and potatoes, oats, barley and garden product to the amount of the vast sum named. And in this manner has a country denied "its early and its latter rains," and given over to sunshine and dry air for two-thirds of the year, been actually made to produce crops more reliably than we can produce them here in the Ohio Valley with forty inches of rainfall.

The valley of the Nile in Egypt has its counterparts in the valleys of the Arkansas and of the Platte, in Colorado. By irrigation canals an alkali soil can be made almost alluvial in its productivity. This phase of agriculture is not peculiar to Colorado by any means, but is being carried on in New Mexico, Arizona and, in fact, clear through to the Pacific coast. Millions of acres of land are thus brought under cultivation, and we are not surprised to read in the News that they command from \$20 to \$100 per acre, according to location. With a foundation like this for its prosperity the state of Colorado can afford to dismiss its silver craze and return to rational political views. All indications point to the likelihood that she is to be the leading producer of gold in this country. In the next year or two she will probably produce one-half of our fifty millions output.

The world is producing gold now at a rate undreamed of a few years ago. During McKinley's term a thousand millions will probably be added to the stock of the world, and this means that silver will come down in price, just as it has come down to 65 cents from \$1.25, until even Bryan will not have the check in 1900 to advocate making a dollar out of 271 grains. By that time this young commonwealth will have such an abundance of prosperity from all her varied resources that she will not specialize one of them as she did last year and try to make a national issue of it. In other words, like South Carolina she will have had her experience and be done with her foolishness.

If Spain can suppress the revolt in the Philippines she may then be able to accomplish something in Cuba. The Philippine trouble is only a little one in comparison, but Spain has not shown herself strong enough to down it.

The Newspaper Interview.
The late Editor McCullagh, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, goes down into history as the inventor of the newspaper interview. The idea struck him while he was a Washington correspondent. It was a good thought.

Newspaper readers liked it and public men found it very convenient. Less formal than a signed article, affording more room "to turn round in," there is no better vehicle than the interview for conveying information and thought. A bright interviewer makes even a dull man appear to advantage.

The good points of the interview were slow to be appreciated in Europe, but the thing has taken hold there and is well thought of. Men in every high place abroad make use of it, though not to the same extent as in this country. Here the President often finds the interview just to his hand. In this case it is very carefully prepared and as carefully revised.

If the inventor could have received a small fraction of a cent royalty on every interview he would have had money enough to put him at the head of a trust.

A Kentucky octogenarian wanted to be buried in a stone coffin, asked that his mortal remains be saturated in a barrel of Bourbon whisky, and to give him the good of the same he stipulated that the coffin be hermetically sealed. And accordingly it was so done. Here we have another brilliant instance of "the ruling passion strong in death." If that man had looked not upon the Bourbon he might have lived to a ripe old age.

It is thought that Mr. Platt has enough votes to make him the next United States senator from New York. If he has not enough now he will have by the time he needs them. No others need apply. Mr. Platt is not the kind of politician to wait till the last minute to make sure of what he wants. He leaves that kind of politics to the kindergarten politicians who are grooming Mr. Choate.

Our good friend the Register is kindly but firmly informed that "the final months of the McKinley tariff" came along after a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress has been chosen, and were under the dark shadow of those clouds. So it happened that the McKinley tariff law was considerably modified before it was repealed.

The railroads expect better business. This is the meaning of their large orders for equipment. The railroad business is a pretty good barometer, and the managers of that business are close observers of conditions.

Sam Jones tells Boston that it is "with-in half a mile of hell." Brother Jones should have a care. He may fall in.

If we go to war with Spain we can fight her defeat with ours. That will be a pretty sight.

Woman and the Starry Banner.

New York Evening World: Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, the honored head of the woman suffragists of this country, was charmingly "called down" by Mrs. Donald McLean, president of the Daughters of the Revolution, at a Pluribus Mother's dinner in Tuxedo hall. Mrs. Blake said "woman's flag had but four glittering stars, representing Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho."

"I care not what you say, Mrs. President," Mrs. McLean replied a few minutes later. "You may if you please say that you have no flag. But I live under a flag that I am proud to own as mine. Woman is the spirit of the home. The homes make the country, and the flag of this country of glorious homes is a woman's flag, now and always."

Mrs. McLean also said that every woman needed two men about her, a father, but the number of men is a mere bagatelle when it comes to a matter of stars in the American flag, and we are

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glad to see that there is one woman at least in the Woman Suffrage League who appreciates the starchy banner above the price per yard of the bunting it contains.

"WHERE ROLLS THE OREGON."

Wonderful Significance of the Opening of the Cascade Locks.

New York Mail and Express: The formal opening, a few weeks ago, of the Cascade locks in the Columbia river was an event which the Portland Oregonian may well be excused for celebrating with such exuberance of joy and profusion of colored ink. This great public improvement, begun as long ago as the year 1880, has just been finished, and gives 230 miles of continuous and deep water navigation on the Columbia between the ocean and the Dalles. The Cascade Rapids, seventy-five miles above Portland, have always been an insuperable barrier to navigation. Since 1883 Congress has been liberal in its appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia for navigation, and the first step in that direction is the completion of this splendid system of locks at the Cascades, which lifts ascending commerce around the rocky and tumultuous rapids which have hitherto placed the head of navigation on the Columbia a few miles above the mouth of the Willamette.

With the exception of the "father of waters" himself, there is not in North America another river so vast, or so important to commerce, as Bryant's "rolling Oregon," of which, however, the poet had probably no adequate conception when he wrote "Thanatopsis." Over 1,000 miles inland the Columbia has depth enough to float an ocean steamer. The removal of one more obstruction to the rapids at the Dalles will open to navigation 1,750 miles of navigable waters in the Columbia and its tributaries. The Columbia drains fully 300,000 square miles, an area four times as large as New England. Between the great "inland empire" of four rich states and the sea there now remains only the stretch of eight miles of rapids at the Dalles, and around this obstruction the government is building a ship railway. Within a few years the northwestern metropolis will be celebrating another "opening," and the commerce of the majestic river will then go from the foothills of the Rockies "unvexed to the sea."

Another great government work, completed almost simultaneously with the Cascade locks, and destined to affect almost as intimately the commercial interests of Portland, is the great jetty extending out from Point Adams, at the mouth of the Columbia. This jetty, the longest in the world, thrusts itself boldly out nearly five miles into the Pacific. It is fifteen feet wide on top, and is constructed of rocks held in place by piles. It closes up the southerly channel of the river, and the current, thus confined, keeps on a deep and natural gateway to the sea, besides providing a safe fresh water harbor. The largest vessels afloat may now enter the Columbia and moor at the docks of Portland, 100 miles from the sea.

More distinctively than any of the cities of the northwest, Portland has moved forward steadily and conservatively to its present commercial supremacy. Unaffected by "booms," it has escaped, in large degree, the backsets suffered by the "boom" cities. The Columbia river is the artery of its life's blood.

Omnipresent.

Baltimore Sun.
Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my pathway flit,
Know'st thou a spot where folks
Where mortals say not "NIT"?

Tell me, ye winged winds,
That round my straightway thaw me,
Must I forever hear
"Just tell them that—?"

Tell me, ye winged winds,
A whisper will suffice—
Know ye of no sylvan nook
Devoid of "Cuts no ice"?

Some valley in the west,
Some lone and pleasant dell,
Where, free from care and pain,
One hears not "What tell"?

Tell me, thou mighty deep,
Whose billows round me play,
Know'st thou a spot where folks
Say never "Don't get gay"?

Some island far away,
Some crystal lake,
Where one may never hear
"Come off—you take the cake"?

And thou, serenest moon,
Ere oceanward thou sink,
Didst ever note a place
Devoid of "I don't think"?

Doat look upon the earth,
Asleep in night's embrace,
And note a spot where ne'er
Is heard "Oh, close your face"?

The winged winds, the mighty deep,
The fair moon's palest sheen,
Whispered in turn the same reply,
Alas! "Nay, nay, Pauline!"

L'ENVOI.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Severn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all druggists, etc.

THE length of life may be increased by lessening its dangers. The majority of people die from lung troubles. There may be done but by promptly using One Minute Cough Cure. Charles R. Goette, corner Twelfth and Market streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

CHILDREN AS STREET CLEANERS

A Novel Work Inaugurated in Boston Among Young Folks.

Ladies' Home Journal: That is a splendid work which has been started in Boston; the formation of a number of the school-children into a juvenile street-cleaning brigade. Every member is pledged to pick up stray pieces of paper which he may see on the street, and deposit them in receptacles provided by the city at convenient points. In New York a similar system of voluntary street-cleaning has been organized among the children. In Philadelphia a civic league, composed of children, has been formed. No member is allowed to throw bits of paper, fruit or any refuse whatever in the streets, nor injure, deface or mark fences, stoops or property of any sort. In Hartford the movement has been started, and in smaller places the idea has taken root and organizations are being formed. It is a plan which cannot spread too rapidly nor too widely. Before we can hope to be clean ourselves we must keep our streets clean, and while our municipal governments can, of course, do much, each of us, as individuals, can do more. Experience has pretty conclusively shown that it is next to impossible to keep clean the streets of a city or of a town unless through some general movement there is stimulated a local pride, such as will find practical expression in the residents lending hearty and effectual co-operation to the work of the authorities.

A man or woman tears up a letter into small bits and throws the pieces into the street unthinkingly of the fact that by doing so he or she litters up the street for hours. Another throws a banana peel or an orange skin into the street; some one else casts away something else, and each person adds to the general dirt of the streets, and indirectly to the decrease of good health in the community. On the other hand, if everyone would refrain from throwing litter of any sort into the streets, our cities and towns would show an astonishing improvement and our general health would be better. This is the point for "grown-ups" to observe.

The children cannot have a better lesson enforced upon them than that of cleaning and helping to keep clean the streets. If they are taught to have a regard for the appearance of the street the lesson will easily extend to the rooms in which they live. The smallest of our communities should take up this idea: the formation of clubs and brigades among the children to keep the streets and highways clean. It is one of the easiest things to do, and one of the most profitable. But the elders must lead the way.

B. & O. COAL BUSINESS

Getting Traffic Away From Its Competitors—A Shrewd Move.

The Baltimore News says: The Baltimore and Ohio road's activity in the soft coal business is causing considerable anxiety to its competitors and seems likely to involve the bituminous coal trade in some kind of a struggle. Competitors of Baltimore and Ohio say that its policy seems to be to grab tonnage on any terms all the time. The company, as is well known, has increased its gross business largely in the last few months, but it is said by some that net earnings have not improved at all.

The Baltimore and Ohio is said to have put its men on a system of probation so that their places will be continued to them according to the results they turn in during a given period. The other trunk lines, not having such a system, find, of course, that their men are not as active as the Baltimore and Ohio men, and are therefore losing business.

When the attention of General Manager Greene was called to the suspicion entertained against the Baltimore and Ohio, he said:

"It is true that we are doing a magnificent business, and are therefore very thankful, but I emphatically deny any policy that was not strictly legitimate or in accordance with the rules of the Joint Traffic Association. So long as our business was small, our competitors did not complain, but when we began to secure our just share of the tonnage offering they immediately raised the cry that we were cutting rates. I repeat that all of this talk that the Baltimore and Ohio is not maintaining rates is without any foundation whatever, and emanates from sources jealous of the large increase in our business. We are not worrying about what our competitors say of us, so long as we get the business and know that it comes to us without any inducement in the shape of reduced rates or rebates."

The Whole Story
Of the great sales attained and great cures accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla is quickly told. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and gives strength and vigor. Disease cannot enter the system fortified by the rich, red blood which comes by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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"Mytic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

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THE old lady was eight when she said the child might die if they waited for the doctor. She saved the little one's life with a few drops of One Minute Cough Cure. She had used it for cough before. Charles R. Goette, corner Twelfth and Market streets; Bowle & Co., Bridgeport; Peabody & Son, Benwood.

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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7.
For the first time in this city the famous Whitney Opera Company will present in an elaborate manner the romantic Highland Opera.

ROB ROY.

By De Koven and Smith, authors of "Robin Hood," etc. Produced with all the original scenic and costume effects. A superior company of singers. Full and efficient chorus. Augmented orchestra. Prices—Reserved seats on lower floor \$1.50; admission \$1.00. Reserved seats in balcony \$1.50; admission 50 cents. Seats on sale at C. A. House's Music Store Tuesday, January 6.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Three nights, commencing Monday, January 4. Wednesday matinee. Rich & Maeder's Big Realistic Production.

+ KIDNAPPED. +
A strong company and a car load of special scenery. Night prices—\$5, \$5, \$5 and \$5c. Matinee prices—\$5, \$5 and \$5c.


GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights and Saturday matinee, January 7, 8 and 9. First appearance in this city of the big Spectacular Farce Comedy.

+ MANITY PAIR. +
Usual prices. 1st

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CASH DIVIDEND.

The German Fire Insurance Company of Wheeling, declared a cash dividend of five per cent (5 per cent), payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 25 Fourteenth street.

1st 11111 F. RIESTER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The regular meeting of the Woman's Hospital Association will be held at the Hospital this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

1st 11111 MRS. MARTHA J. HARE, Secretary.

NOTICE—W. U. B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting will be held at the Y. M. C. A. this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock. A full attendance of all members is requested.

1st 11111 MRS. W. J. W. COWDEN, Secretary.

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Pavements, Sidewalks, Collar Walls, Floor, Water, Sewer, Cops, Trimmings, Cisterns and any other work in Portland Cement promptly attended to. Good material and workmanship guaranteed.

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